



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

skins and one elephant were also collected. A large number of birds was secured, including some of the rarest species. Many are game birds, among them guinea-fowls and francolins (which resemble our partridges), and plantain-eaters, crows, bustards, vultures, vulturine guinea-fowl, owls, hawks, kites, secretary birds, horn-bills, pigeons, parrots, sun-birds, flycatchers, etc., are represented. There are also four ostrich eggs.

The party remained in the field nearly a year, having sailed from New York for Mombasa on February 18, 1911, not dispersing until about February 15, 1912, at Nairobi. The territory traversed was mostly to the north and east of that covered by Colonel Roosevelt on the earlier Smithsonian expedition, and included the country lying between the northern part of British East Africa and southern Abyssinia.

---

#### THE TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

THE International Geological Congress, on the joint invitation of the government of Canada, the provincial governments, the Department of Mines and the Canadian Mining Institute, will hold its twelfth meeting in Canada during the summer of 1913. It is proposed to hold the meeting in Toronto, beginning on or about the twenty-first day of August. The congress will continue in session for eight days.

The following topics have been selected by the executive committee as the principal subjects for discussion:

1. The coal resources of the world.
2. Differentiation in igneous magmas.
3. The influence of depth on the character of metaliferous deposits.
4. The origin and extent of the pre-Cambrian sedimentaries.
5. The subdivisions, correlation and terminology of the pre-Cambrian.
6. To what extent was the Ice Age broken by interglacial periods?
7. The physical and faunal characteristics of the Paleozoic seas with reference to the value of the recurrence of seas in establishing geologic systems.

The executive committee of the Eleventh Congress, held in Sweden, compiled and published a comprehensive report on the Iron Ore Resources of the World. The present executive committee has undertaken the preparation of a similar monograph on the Coal Resources of the World. In order to make the work as complete as possible the cooperation of all the principal countries of the world has been invited. This invitation has met with a cordial response, and it is hoped the volumes will be ready for distribution before the meeting so that they may constitute a basis for discussion at the congress.

Arrangements have been made for a series of excursions before, during and after the congress which will enable the members to gain a knowledge of the geology and physiography as well as the mineral resources of Canada.

The honorary president of the congress is the Duke of Connaught, governor general of the Dominion of Canada. The president is Dr. Frank D. Adams, dean of the faculty of applied science and Logan professor of geology, McGill University, Montreal, and the general secretary is Mr. R. W. Brock, director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

---

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Michigan on June 27, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Dr. Henry S. Carhart, professor of physics there from 1886 until his retirement in 1909 as emeritus professor. As already noted in *SCIENCE*, the degree of doctor of science has been conferred on Dr. Carhart by Northwestern University, where he was professor of physics from 1872 to 1886.

YALE UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of doctor of science on Professor H. T. Eddy, dean of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota. Professor Eddy, who is president of Sigma Xi, gave one of the addresses of the joint meeting of the members of the societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.